

## Formula No. 15

wherein m and n are 1 to 5;

X designates a terminal carboxy acid, amide or alcohol group;

R<sup>5</sup> is (D)- or (L)-Phe or (D)- or (L)-Ala;

R7 is (D)- or (L)-Trp,(D)- or (L)-Phe, (D)- or (L)- 1Nal or (D)- or (L)- 2Nal, or Tyr;

R10 is Thr, Gly, Abu, Ser, Cys, Val, (D)- or (L)-Ala, or (D)- or (L)-Phe;

R<sup>12</sup> is Gly, Val, (D)- or (L)-Phe, or is absent;

 $R^{13}$  is (D)- or (L)-Phe or (D)- or (L)-Ala; and

Y<sup>2</sup> is amide, thioether, thioester or disulfide.

14. The backbone cyclized somatostatin analog of claim 13 wherein:

R<sup>5</sup> is Phe;

R<sup>7</sup> is Phe;

R<sup>10</sup> is Thr;

R<sup>12</sup> is Gly, Val, (D)- or (L)-Phe, or is absent,

R<sup>13</sup> is Phe; and

Y<sup>2</sup> is amide.

15. The backbone cyclized somatostatin analog of claim 1 having the formula:

Phe(N2)-Tyr-(D)2Nal-Lys-Val-Gly(C2)-Thr-X;

Phe(N2)-Tyr-(D)Trp-Lys-Val-Gly(C2)-2Nal-X;

Phe(N2)-Tyr-(D)Trp-Lys-Val-Val-Gly(C2)-X;

Phe(N2)-Tyr-(D)Trp-Lys-Ser-2Nal-Gly(C2)-X;

Phe(N2)-Phe-(D)Trp-Lys-Thr-2Nal-Gly(C2)-X;

GABA\*-Phe-Trp-(D)Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Gly(C3)-X;

Cys\*-Phe-Trp-(D)Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Gly(S2)-X;

Phe(C3)-Cys\*-Phe-(D)Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys\*-Phe(N3)-X

(D)Phe-Cys\*-Phe-Trp-(D)Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Gly(S2)-X; or

Galactose-Dab\*-Phe-Trp-(D)Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Gly(C3)-X;

wherein X designates a terminal carboxy acid, amide, or alcohol group; the asterisk denotes that the bridging group is connected between the  $N^{\alpha}$ - $\omega$ -functionalized derivative of an amino acid and the N-terminus of the peptide or the side chain of the Cys residue.